

S/126/63/015/003/007/025
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L.S., Kosevich, V.M. and Litvinenko, Yu.G.

TITLE: Effect of the substrate temperature and thickness of the bismuth condensate layers on their structure

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 371 - 378

TEXT: 99.999% pure Bi was vacuum-deposited on a polished iron substrate in the form of a split ring, one end of which was cooled by running water, the other being electrically heated to produce a temperature gradient from 20 to 500 °C. The aim of the experiments was to study the effect of the substrate temperature and thickness of the vacuum-deposited Bi film on the mechanism of crystallization and on the microstructure of the film. The results of metallographic examination and X-ray analysis are best summarized in Fig. 3, where the change in the structure of the deposited layers is plotted as a function of the substrate temperature (°C, horizontal axis) and Bi film thickness (h, μ, vertical scale). The various curves represent boundaries between regions I - VI, in which differences in the crystal structure

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have been detected by X-ray diffraction.. In the range comprising regions I, II and III the solid Bi crystals are formed directly from the vapour phase and the resultant film has a uniform finely-crystalline structure. In range VI the formation of the film takes place by the mechanism of the vapour-liquid-solid transformation and the resultant film consists of relatively large grains resembling solidified droplets. In the range comprising regions IV and V both mechanisms of crystallization (i.e. the vapour-solid and vapour-liquid-solid) operate simultaneously and the vacuum-deposited film is a mixture of fine crystals and droplet-like grains. A Bi layer does not form in range VII, i.e. no condensation takes place when the substrate temperature exceeds approximately 420 °C. Θ_1 in Fig. 3 denotes the temperature at which the mechanism of deposition changes from vapour-solid to vapour-liquid-solid. When the thickness of the deposited film is small (less than 200 Å) Θ_1 for condensation of Bi on Fe is approximately 110 °C. Fig. 3 shows that as the thickness of the deposit increases, Θ_1 is shifted towards higher temperatures. The effect of the film thickness on the temperature at which

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transition from one range to another occurs is most pronounced in the 0 - 0.5 μ interval. The position of the boundaries between individual ranges becomes stabilized on reaching a thickness of 5 μ or more. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
imeni V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical
Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1962

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L 19046-65 EWT(1) ASD(a)-5/SSD/AS(mp)-2/AFWL/RAEM(a)/ESD(ga)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5000322

S/0056/64/047/005/1733/1735 . .

AUTHOR: Yeremenko, V. V.; Popkov, Yu. A.; Litvinenko, Yu. G.

TITLE: Zeeman effect in the optical spectrum of antiferromagnetic
MnF₂ crystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 5, 1964, 1733-1735

TOPIC TAGS: Zeeman effect, manganese compound, optical spectrum,
antiferromagnetism, magneto-optical effect

ABSTRACT: The influence of strong magnetic fields (up to 2×10^5 Oe) on the structure of the spectrum of light absorption by antiferromagnetic MnF₂ crystals was measured at 20.4K with the magnetic field oriented both parallel and perpendicular to the C₄ axis of the crystals. The spectra were photographed with a DFS-13 diffraction

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spectrograph with linear dispersion approximately 3 Å/mm. The most clearly pronounced groups of absorption bands, due to the transitions ${}^6S_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^4G$ and ${}^6S_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^4D$ in the Mn^{++} ion, and located near 3900 and 3500 Å respectively, were investigated. Frequency shifts and band splitting in magnetic field exceeding 95 kOe (at which the magnetic sublattices of MnF_2 are inverted) were observed in the region of the optical transition ${}^6S_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^4D$. This fact, and also the fact that the magneto-optical effect is observed only when the field is oriented parallel to C_4 (the only orientation when inversion of the sublattices can be expected), leads to the conclusion that the magneto-optical effect and the inversion of the magnetic sublattices are related. "I am sincerely grateful to corresponding member AN UkrSSR B. I. Verkin and Professor A. S. Borovik-Romanov for interest in the work, and also N. N. Mikhaylov and S. P. Petrov for supplying

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000322

the single crystals." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur
Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low
Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 009

ATD PRESS: 3157

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L 50348-65 ENG(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/M-4 IJP(c)

JD/HW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016554

UR/0056/65/048/006/1611/1617

AUTHOR: Yerenenko, V. V.; Litvinenko, Yu. G.; Ogneva, E. M.

TIME: Temperature dependence of the intensity of the bands of "cooperative" absorption of light by crystalline oxygen

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 6, 1965, 1611-1617

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, oxygen crystal, oxygen phase transition, cooperative absorption, optical absorption, temperature dependence, integral intensity

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to gain further information on the mechanism whereby combined double transitions are induced in the spectrum of solid oxygen. The authors investigated the optical absorption spectra of crystalline oxygen in the temperature interval 4.2--25K, which includes the low-temperature phase transition point (23.9K), with special attention paid to two isolated narrow bands at $20,233 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (transition $2^3\epsilon \rightarrow 2^1\Delta$) and $23,814 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (transition $2^3\epsilon \rightarrow 1\epsilon + 1\Delta$). Polycrystalline O-phase oxygen samples were grown and their optical absorption spectra measured with the aid of the apparatus schematically shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The tests were limited to the visible part of the spectrum. The results showed that whereas the frequencies of the investigated bands remain stable as the temperature is varied from 4.2 to 25K, the integral intensity changes radi-

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cally in the same temperature interval, staying constant up to about 12° (in the case of a 20,233 cm⁻¹ band), and then dropping to about 1/5 of its value when the temperature rises to 22K. To explain this fact it is assumed that the "cooperative" transitions in the oxygen are induced by exchange interaction of the O₂ molecules; this interaction increases as a result of a change in the character of the rotation of the O₂ molecules on going from the β to the α modification of the crystalline oxygen. This hypothesis, however, cannot explain the difference in the temperature dependence of the two bands and the absence of a shift in the frequencies of the bands in this temperature interval. An investigation aimed at explaining these facts is now under way. The authors thank Corresponding Member of AN UkrSSR, B. I. Verkin and V. G. Manzheliy for continuous interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk Ukrainsskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jan65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 009

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L 60348-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016554

ENCLOSURE: 01

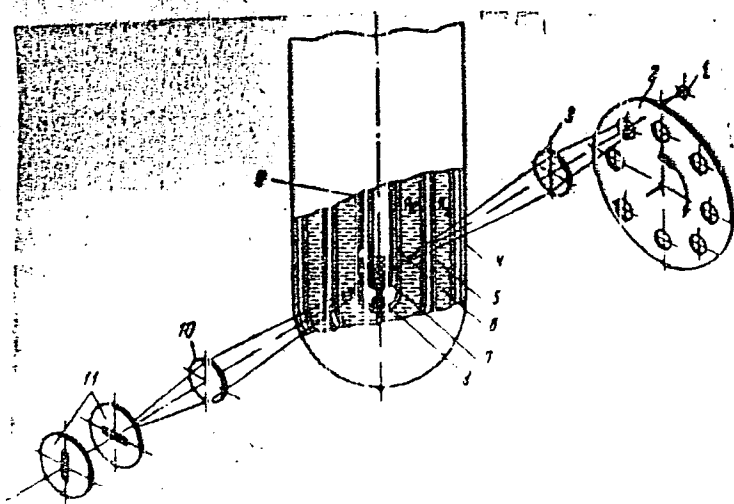


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup.

- 1 - Light source,
- 2 - rotating perforated disc,
- 3 - focusing lens,
- 4 - flat windows,
- 5 - helium Dewar,
- 6 - Dewar for oxygen,
- 7 - solid oxygen sample,
- 8 - cold finger and heater,
- 9 - thermocouple,
- 10 - focusing lens,
- 11 - diaphragm with wedge attenuator and spectrograph entrance slit.

Card 3/3 dnp

TROSKUNOV, Ya., inzh.; LITVINENKO, Yu. P., inzh.

Improving rolling techniques at the Stalinsk Metallurgical Plant.
Biul. TSNIICM no. 9:22-26 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Stalinsk--Rolling(Metalwork))

KRAMCHANINOV, I.M., inzh.; BAGRYANSKIY, K.V., kand, tekhn.nauk;
LITVINENKO, Yu.P., inzh.; NASTOLOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.

Wear-resistant built-up welding of sheet mill rolls. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 3 no.1:24-26 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolls (Iron mills)--Maintenance and repair)

YEKTOV, I.M.; ZARUYEV, V.M.; GUROV, S.A.; REVENKO, I.F.; V rabote
prinimali uchastiye : KALMANOVICH, Yu.R.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N.;
KOSHCHENKO, A.M.; LITVINENKO, Yu.P.; DMITRIYEV, V.D.;
POLYAKOV, V.V.; PETUSHKOV, Ye.S.; FIRSOV, P.V.

Rolling double bulb-bar shapes with longitudinal cutting in
the finishing mill. Stal' 20 no. 12:1113-1115 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

TROSKUNOV, Ya.L.; LITVINENKO, Yu.P.

New grooving for the rolling of steel bulb bars. Biul.
TSIICHM no.2:36-39 '61. (MEPA 14:9)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

LITVINENKOVA, V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Some hygienic requirements for the footwear of children in the pre-school years." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst im I. M. Sechenov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 170)

LITVINENKOVA, V.

The study of the foot state in two groups of country youth. Cesk.
hyg. 10 no.6:369-373 J1'65.

1. Ustav experimentalnej hygieny Slovenskej akademie ved,
Bratislava.

NEUSCHL, S.; LITVINENKOVA, V.;

Contribution to the stabilographic method. Cesk. hyg. 8 no.10:
581-593 D '63.

1. Katedra automatizacie elektrotechnickej fakulty, SVST Bratislava
a Hygienicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty UK, Bratislava.

13

20. "Changes in the Field Specified by German Children During Longitudinal Investigation," by W. J. L. VAN DER LINDEN, of the Pediatric Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands, in Proceedings of the Institute of Medical Hygiene and B. VAN DER LINDEN of the Institute of Hygiene, Utrecht, p 152.
21. "An Attempt at Speculating the Muscular-Locomotor System of the Foot by Means of Physiological Data: Preliminary Communication," by A. L. LITTLER, of the Institute of Physiological Anatomy, Frankfurt-am-Main, pp 155-154. (English summary)
22. "Ergonomic Problems in the Professionalism of the Czechoslovak School System," by V. LITVAK and J. RUDNY, of the Institute of Hygiene, Bratislava, pp 155-161. (English summary)
23. "Physical Development of Children in the Pre-war Schools of Germany, Austria and Soviet," by G. S. LEBENSOVA, of the Institute of Hygiene, Medical Academy, Leningrad, USSR, not given, abstract, Poland, p 161.
24. "Contributions to the Problem and Method of Research of the Functional Development of the Motor Apparatus in Youth," by W. J. L. VAN DER LINDEN, of the Institute of Hygiene of the University of Utrecht, in Proceedings of the Institute of Hygiene and B. VAN DER LINDEN of the Institute of Hygiene, Utrecht, pp 162-169. (English summary)
25. "Effect of Polytechnical Education on the Functional Condition of the German Students at a Polytechnic Secondary School," by W. J. L. VAN DER LINDEN, of the Institute of Hygiene, Utrecht, in Proceedings of the Institute of Hygiene and B. VAN DER LINDEN of the Institute of Hygiene, Utrecht, pp 169-171. (English summary)
26. "Development of the Slovak Youth, 1913-1939," by REC-KUDNY, of the Institute of Hygiene, Prague, p 171.
27. "Evaluation of the Effect of Productive Labor on the Construction Industry on the Physical Development of

LITVINENKOVA, V.V.

Some methods applied to the hygienic evaluation of children's
footwear. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig.
no.2:78-80'59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii
i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana.

*

LITVINENKOVA, V.V.

Hygienic principles of a permissible degree of hardness of shoes
for preschool children. Gig. i san. 25 no.3:40-44 M: '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii
i gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(BOOTS AND SHOES) (CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

LITVINETS, G.M.

Starinskiy State Poultry Farm has specialized in turkey husbandry.
Ptitsevodstvo 9 no.5:12-18 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik Starinskogo ptitsesovkhoza, Borispol'skogo rayona, Kiyevskoy oblasti.
(Turkeys)

LITVINETS, G.M.; GRUMOV, A.V., red.

[115 centners of turkey meat per 100 hectares of arable
land] 115 tsentnerov miassa indiek na 100 gektarov pashni.
Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 86 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Direktor Starinskoy imeykovodcheskoy ptitsefabriki
imeni XXII s"yezda KPSS Kiyevskoy oblasti (for Litvinets).

ROBOTOV, V.T.; NOVITSKIY, M.D.; LITVINETS, I.V.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Yu.N.;
SUKHORUCHKIN, I.S.; NADZHIDINA, A., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[Building inspection during construction; practical handbook]
Kontrol'nye obmery v stroitel'stve; prakticheskoe posobie. Sost.
kollektivom avtorov pod rukovodstvom V.T.Robotova. Moskva, Gos-
finizdat, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy bank finansirovaniya kapital'nykh vlozheniy (for
Robotov, Novitskiy, Litvinets, Rachkovskaya, Sukhoruchkin).
(Building inspection)

LITVINICHEV, N.I., inzh.; ZHUKOV, S.P., slesar'

Headframe for driving ground electrodes. Suggested by N.I.
Litvinichev, S.P. Zhukov. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 13:30-32
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Montazhnoye upravleniye No. 75 tresta TSentroelektromontazh
Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR, Moskva, 3-y Gorkhol'skiy per., 6.
(Electric currents--Grounding)

L. Levinishin, G.

3613. Olshok, V., and Lernerstein, G., The nonlinear phenomenon of liquid flow as a rheological simulator (in Russian). *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci. Ser. B*, 1954, No. 1, p. 15. Rev. 2270.

To investigate the creeping of concrete and the relaxation of steel, which it has not been found possible to simulate by means of models formed of elastic and viscous elements, it is suggested to use a "hydraulic simulator" in the form of a pair of communicating vessels. One of these contains a piston, the force acting on which varies with the position of the piston. The area of the horizontal cross section of the second vessel varies with the height according to a particular law.

Simulation is based on the relationship between the distance from the bottom of the piston to a level $z_1(t)$ and time t . After contracting and integrating, one has the following law:

$$z_1 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} t \right)^{-1}$$

where α and β are constants.

Differing from the accepted Maxwell-Kelvin models which represent creep in the form of exponential curves, the present method enables the characteristics of the process to be defined by a representative function.

The phenomenon of chemical shrinkage can be simulated by

the following law. Comparison of the characteristics of the proposed simulator with the behavior of solid steel gives satisfactory agreement.

R. V. Turner, USSR

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

BUDRYK, Vitol'd; LITVINISHIN, Yezhi; KNOTTE, Stanislav; SALUSTOVICH, Antoni.
SHKLYARSKIY, M.F., inzhener [Translator]; AVERSHIN, S.G., professor,
redaktor; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Problems in calculating surface displacements caused by mine work.
Translated from the Polish] Voprosy rascheta sdvisheni poverkhnosti
pod vlianiem gornyykh razrabotok. Perevod s pol'skogo M.F.Shkliarskogo,
pod red.S.G.Avershina, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl., 1956.63 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Poland--Earth movements)

LITVINETS, Grigoriy Mikheylovich [Lytvynets', H.M.]; KUZ'MINA,
M.F., red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu. [Niemchenko, I.IU.],
tekh. red.

[Commercial raising of turkeys for meat] Promyslove vy-
roshchuvannia indykiv na m'iaso. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav
URSR, 1963. 37 p. (MIRA 17:3)

I 39978-65 EEC(b)-2/ENP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ENP(b)/T/EA(d)/EWT(e)/ENP(t)
 P-L/PI-L IJP(c) GG/JD/HW/S

ACCESSION NR: AT5006716

S/0000/64/000/000/0257/0260

35+1

AUTHOR: Savchenko, Y. P. (Meritorious scientist of science and technology BSSR, Academician AN BSSR, Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Tchutskiy, E. I., Litvinko, A. G.; Vashchenko, N. D.
 TITLE: Mechanism of growth of NaCl whiskers

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka
metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk: Izd-vo
 Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 257-260

TOPIC TAGS: filamentary crystals, whisker growth, sodium chloride whisker, whisker strength

ABSTRACT: Filamentary crystals, or whiskers, of NaCl were grown by two methods: in a saturated solution of NaCl with the addition of polyvinyl alcohol and through a porous partition. In the first method 1% polyvinyl alcohol (by weight) was added to a saturated solution of NaCl, after which it was heated to the boiling point, then slowly cooled and filtered. A seed was lowered into the flask with the prepared solution and the NaCl whiskers began to grow on it. The linear rate of growth of the NaCl whisker was controlled by the rate of evaporation of the solution, pressure of the water vapor, and the surface area of evaporation. The

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experiments showed that even a negligible temperature fluctuation (from 10 to 27°C) led to a change in the growth rate of the whiskers. With slow evaporation the growth rate reached 1 cm per day. Their cross section was square with sides from several to 100 μ with a side ratio of 6 : 1. In the second method, with crystallization through a porous partition, whiskers did not grow in the initial period. In subsequent periods they grew at a rate appreciably less than that of the whiskers from the solution with polyvinyl alcohol. Growth of the whiskers through the porous partition took place as follows. An unsaturated solution of NaCl rose along capillary pores to the outside surface of the porous partition. Owing to evaporation this solution became supersaturated and crystallization seeds formed that were commensurate with the size of the capillary pores. Since the NaCl crystal that was formed filled the diameter of the capillary, it was pushed out by hydrodynamic forces; the unsaturated solution was again supersaturated; the NaCl was deposited on the root of the already formed crystal, and the solid phase was again pushed out. This growth continued until the weight of the crystal reached a certain magnitude above which the whisker could not adhere to the root in the capillary and dropped off its own weight. The length of the whiskers thus

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ACCESSION NR: AT5006716

grown reached 1.5-2.0 cm and their thickness varied from 5 to 100 μ . Mechanical tests showed that there is a so-called scale factor of the dependence of strength on the cross section of the whisker. The best quality NaCl whiskers had an elastic limit of about 1.4% and tensile strength of about 63 kg/mm², which is about 1000 times greater than for the usual NaCl crystals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC , 88

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 MB

10 (2)

AUTHOR:

Litvinkov, S. S.

SOV/20-125-5-12/61

TITLE:

On a Boundary Value Problem for Linearized Equations of the Hydrodynamics of a Viscous Fluid (Ob odnoy granichnoy zadache dlya linearizovannykh uravneniy gidrodinamiki ryazkoy zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 998 - 1001 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper deals with the nonlinear equations of the non-steady motion of a viscous incompressible fluid within an infinite range B, which is bounded by a sufficiently smooth surface S. In the case of lacking external forces this equation is written down as follows: $\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \tilde{p} + \nu \Delta \vec{v}$, $\text{div } \vec{v} = 0$. Here $\vec{v}$ denotes the velocity vector of the motions of the liquid, $\tilde{p}$ - pressure, ρ - density, ν - the kinematic viscosity coefficient. The motion of the liquid is to depend exponentially on time: $\vec{v} = \vec{u} e^{-\alpha t}$; $\tilde{p} = p e^{-\alpha t}$ ($\alpha > 0$). In this case the above equations are reduced to the form $\Delta \vec{u} + k^2 \vec{u} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla p$, $\text{div } \vec{u} = C$. Here μ denotes the viscosity of the fluid, and $k^2 = \alpha/\nu$ holds. The author

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On a Boundary Value Problem for Linearized Equations of the Hydrodynamics of a Viscous Fluid SCV/20-125-5-12/61

endeavors to find the solution of the aforementioned equation in form of expansions in series with respect to generalized spherical harmonics which had been introduced in a paper by I. M. Gel'fand and Z. Ya. Shapiro (Ref I). The following lemma is first given: Every differentiable continuous vector function given on a sphere of the radius r can be expanded into an (explicitly given) uniformly convergent series of generalized spherical harmonics. This lemma is proved in a similar manner as the convergence of expansion into a Laplace series. Computation of the coefficients is given. By means of these coefficients the following particular solution of the system of equations is obtained: $\vec{u}_n^1 = u_{rn}^1 \vec{r}^0 + u_{\theta n}^1 \vec{\theta}^0 + u_{\varphi n}^1 \vec{\varphi}^0$. Here $\vec{r}^0$, $\vec{\theta}^0$, and $\vec{\varphi}^0$ denote the position coordinates of the spherical system of coordinates. Also the properties of these solutions in infinity are given. For every solution of this system of equations the conditions $\vec{u} = \vec{O}(r^{-1})$, $pu_r = o(r^{-1})$ at $r \rightarrow \infty$ are satisfied. The second part of this paper deals

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On a Boundary Value Problem for Linearized Equations of the Hydrodynamics of a Viscous Fluid SOV/20-125-5-12/61

with the following boundary value problem: To find within the range B, the solution of the system of equations derived in the first part of this paper satisfying the following conditions: I) On the boundary $S \vec{u}/s = \vec{F}(N)$ is assumed, where N denotes a point on the boundary. II) In infinity (at $r \rightarrow \infty$) the following conditions apply: $\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + ik\vec{u} = \vec{f}(r^{-1})$, $p = o(r^{-1})$.

The following theorem holds: The solution of the aforementioned boundary value problem I - II is unique. In conclusion, the scheme of this proof is discussed. With $k = 0$ the hydrodynamic potentials of Odqvist (Ref 6) are, by the way, obtained. The author finally thanks I. N. Vekua for valuable comments. There are 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: December 9, 1958, by I. N. Vekua, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1958

Card 3/3

LITVINKOV, S. S.

Convergence of Fourier series on generalized spherical
functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.4:92-103 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskoy institut.

(Fourier series)

LITVINKOV, S.S.

Differentiability of Fourier series with respect to generalized
spheroidal functions. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:977-980 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskly institut. Predstavleno akademikom
V.I.Smirnovym.
(Functions, Spheroidal) (Fourier series)

ZVER'KOVA, F.A.; LITVINOK, N.V.

Gangrene of the skin in erythroderma desquamativum in an
infant. Vest. dermat. i ven. 36 no.10:77-79 0'62
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S. Ya.
Golosovker) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

*

LITVINOV, A.

A lamb with four heads. Veterinariia 33 no.9:51 8 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Neve-Dereven'kovskogo rayona, Orlovskoy oblasti.

(Abnormalities (Animals)) (Lambs)

LITVINOV, A.

Attention is focussed on current problems of sustaining reservoir pressure ("Fluid and gas flow in a porous medium" by G.F.Trebin. Reviewed by A. Litvinov). Neft. khoz. 38 no.9:69-71 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

(Trebin, G.F.)

LETVINOV, A.

Remarks about an article. Avt.dor. 23 no.7:27 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii konstruktsiy Donetskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta nadshakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Prestressed concrete)

BLÖKH, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOV, A., inzh.

How to build an asbestos cement roof. Stroitel' no.7:29-
30 JI '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Asbestos cement)
(Roofs)

LITVINOV, A.A.; KOSOLAPOV, S.Ya.; ROZENVASSER, G.R.

Precast reinforced concrete underground utility tunnel
large enough to walk through. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 35 no.7:40-41 J1
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo
stroitel'stva (DonNII).

(Precast concrete construction) (Tunnels)

LITVINOV, A.A., inzh.; ROZENVASSER, G.R., inzh.

Precast tunnel large enough to walk through for underground piping.
Prom. stroi. 40 no.2:46-47 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Precast concrete) (Tunnels)

LITVINOV, A.A.; inzh.; KOSOLAPOV, S.Ya., inzh.; ROZENVASSER, G.R., inzh.

Precast reinforced-concrete single tunnel for underground
communication with the mine surface. Shakht. stroi. 5 no.8:
8-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo
stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR.
(Tunnels) (Precast concrete construction)

LITVINOV, A.A., inzh.

Conference on improving the planning and construction of
tower installations of multirope hoists. Shakht. stroi. 7
no.6:29-30 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo
stroitel'stva.

(Mine hoisting)

LITVINOV, Aleksandr Adamovich; KOSOLAPOV, Solomon Yakovlevich; LUKIYENKO,
Yekaterina Petrovna; FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh., red.

[Electrothermal method of tensioning high-strength wire reinforcement]
Elektrotermicheskiy sposob natiasheniya vysokoprochnoi provolochnoi
armatury; iz opyta predpriyatii stroitel'noi industrii Donbassa.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam,
1961. 45 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organi-
zatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii
zhelezobetonnykh konstruktсий Donetskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta nadshakhtnogo stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhii-
tektury Ukrainskoy SSR (for Litvinov). 3. Donskoy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy institut nadshakhtnogo stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva
i arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR (for Kosolapov). 4. Glavnyy inzh.
tresta "Donbasszhelezobeton" Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Lukiyenko).
(Concrete reinforcement)

S/133/61/000/011/010/010
A634/A127

AUTHORS: Litvinov, A. A., Shumeyko, R. I., Engineers

TITLE: Using high-strength cold-drawn wire without low-temperature annealing

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1961, 1043 - 1044

TEXT: ГОСТ 8480-57 (GOST 8480-57) prescribes for high-strength, cold-drawn wires of the steel grades 70 and 90 used in prestressed, reinforced structures a minimum strength of 150 kg/mm² and a yield point of 120 kg/mm², with a relative elongation of not less than 5% and a minimum bending number of 3. These characteristics are only attained after low-temperature annealing of the wire in a lead or sodium nitrite bath. To eliminate this expensive process, reinforcement wire has been produced since 1959 by electrothermal and combined electrothermal-mechanical drawing. Tests carried out at the Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut naibakhtnogo stroitel'stva (Donetsk Scientific Research Institute of Mine Surface Structures) proved that at a certain correlation of heating time and temperature, low-temperature annealing of the wire can be omitted and it can be used with a lower relative elongation than required by GOST. The authors presented a table showing the change in mechanical properties of 5.0-mm diameter wires (with a

Card 1/3

S/133/61/000/011/016/010
A054/A127

Using high-strength cold-drawn wire...

0.81% carbon content) produced at the Khar'kovsk Plant, with and without low-temperature annealing, after brief electric heating to 350, 400, 450, 500 and 550°C within 5, 10, 15 and 20 seconds, (based on a series of 1,200 tests). The maximum strength of the nonannealed wires is obtained at 350°C and a heating time of 5 sec. Heating to higher temperatures reduces the strength. The critical strength (150 kg/mm^2) could be maintained for all heating periods tested (5 - 20 sec) up to 350 - 400°C, when heated to 450 - 460°C, only for 20 seconds. The yield limit reaches the maximum when the wire is heated to 350°C for 10 seconds; relative elongation increases with the rising temperature and attains 9% at 550°C for heating times of 10 - 20 seconds. The number of bendings is also raised although a clearly defined regularity could not be found. The effect of electric heating is similar for specimens subjected to low-temperature annealing. The microstructure of electric-heated specimens with and without annealing is the same. It belongs to the sorbitic-troostite and sorbitic-type, with a microhardness of 310 - 450 units. Another advantage of electrically heated wires is that they can be coiled into small coils, weighing 20 kg at the minimum, as electric-heated wire-lengths are not longer than 6 m, whereas in the conventional process the wire is coiled into coils 550 - 2000 mm in diameter and as a rule they have to be uncoiled and

Card 2/3

Using high-strength cold-drawn wire...

S/153/61/000/011/010/010
A084/A127

stretched before being used. There are 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Donetsk nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nedobakhodnykh i stroitel'stva (Donets Scientific-Research Institute of Mine Surfact. and Const.)

Card 3/3

BLINOV, A.F.; LITVINOV, A.A.

Some problems concerning the state of well investigation in oil fields of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy VNI no.29:278-288 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Oil reservoir engineering)

KUL'CHITSKAYA, Yu.K.; LITVINOV, A.A.

Interference of production and injection wells. Neft. khoz. 38
no.11:6-10 N '60. (MIRA14:4)
(Romashkino region—Oil field flooding)

LITVINOV, A.A.

Interference of horizons D₁ and D₁₁ in the central area of the Romashkino field. Geol. nefti i gaza vol. 4, no. 4:44-46 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Romashkino region—Oil fields—Production methods)

YERONIN, V.A.; LITVINOV, A.A.; LI, A.D.

Improving the exploitation of injection wells in the Romashkono
field. Neft. khoz. 39 no.2:26-31 F 61. (MIRA 17:2)

LITVINOV, A.A.

Determining the injectivity of the wells of the Tatar petroleum fields. Nefteprom. delo no.7:7-11 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

LITVINOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich ; BLINOV, Aleksey Fedorovich; CHOPKOVA,
T.A., ved. red.

[Industrial testing of wells] Promyslovye issledovaniia
skvazhin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 234 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

LITVINOV, A.A.

Investigating the absorptive power of edge-water injection
wells in the oil fields of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Neft. khoz.
42 no.1:66-69 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

L 27090-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017412

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/010/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Gorodnitskiy, F. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yukhvets, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Korenev, K. I. (Engineer); Riskind, B. Ya. (Engineer); Shumeyko, R. I. (Engineer); Livchak, T. N. (Engineer); Litvinov, A. A. (Engineer); Makarevich, A. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of high-strength reinforcement material subjected to electrical heating

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 10, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, wire, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Specimens of high-strength reinforcing wire for concrete were subjected to mechanical tests to determine the effects of electrothermal prestressing on the strength of reinforcing materials. The experimental procedure is described and the mechanical characteristics, chemical composition and geometric shape of the various wires studied are given. It is found that the optimum pretensioning temperature (i.e. the highest temperature which does not reduce the ultimate strength of the wire) is 400°C for a 5-mm wire and 350°C for a 3-mm wire. These temperatures meet the standard requirements for permanent elongation of wire which is not low-temperature annealed during manufacture. Since 3-mm wire is not sufficiently tensioned

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.982.1

I 27090-66

ACC NR: AP6017412

at the maximum permissible temperature, the use of this wire is not recommended for the electrothermal pretensioning method. If 5-mm wire must be heated to more than 400° for the required degree of tensioning, the reduction in the strength characteristics of the wire must be taken into consideration. The electrical heating should be done at a rate of 15-30°/sec. A safety factor of 50% should be allowed for accidental overheating. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUM DATE: none

Cord 2/2 4

LITVINOV, A. S.

Automobile Engineering Research

Theory involved in turning three-axle automobiles. Avt. trakt. prom. no. 3. 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

LITVINOV, A.S.

VERTEBNAYA, I.P.; IZ"YUROVA, A.I.; KOLTUNOVA, A.S.; LITVINOV, A.S.;
RUFFEL', M.A.

Sanitary state of bodies of water in the Lenin Volga-Don
Navigation Canal system during the first year of its filling.
Oig.1 san. no.3:9-17 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Volga-Don Canal--Sanitary affairs)

LITVINOV, A.S.

Characteristics of unsteady turns of motor vehicles. Avt.prom.
no.6:1-7 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Motor vehicles--Dynamics)

BUTORIN, N.V.; LITVINOV, A.S.

Currents in Rybinsk Reservoir. Trudy Inst. biol. vnutr. vod
no. 6:270-302 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

BUTORIN, N.V.; LITVINOV, A.S.

Using I.U.K. Alekseev's self-recording flowmeter for studying the speed
of flow in reservoirs. Biul. Inst. biol. vodokhran. no. 12:59-62 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut biologii vodokhranilishch AN SSSR,
(Flowmeters) (Hydraulics)

LITVINOV, A.S.; ROTENBERG, R.V.; FRUMKIN, A.K.; FAL'KEVICH, E.S.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PETROV, V.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; VOLKOV, P.M., doktor tekhn nauk;
YEGORKINA, L.I., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Motor-vehicle chassis; construction and elements of design]
Shassi avtomobilia; konstruktsiia i elementy rascheta. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1963. 502 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Motor vehicles—Design and construction)

LITVINOV, A.T., inzh.

New highly efficient cyclone. Teploenergetika 10 no.4:41-44 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po promyshlennoy
i sanitarnoy ochildke gazov.
(Dust collectors)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034653

8/0096/64/000/005/0042/0044

AUTHOR: Litvinov, A. T. (Engineer)

TITLE: Relative motion of a particle (or a drop of liquid) in rapid gas flow

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 5, 1964, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: relative motion, gas flow, dust precipitation, turbulent flow, hydrodynamic resistance

ABSTRACT: The author makes the following simplifying assumptions in the problem given in the title. The hard particle or drop of liquid is spherical; the forces of gravity, hydrodynamic interaction, and the electrostatic forces are negligibly small in comparison with the force of resistance to motion; the latter in the region $2 < Re < 10^4$ is proportional to velocity to a power between 1 and 2; the coefficient of hydrodynamic resistance to motion is equal to $k = \pi(.128 + 12.8/Re)$. He finds that the path length of acceleration of a particle 1 is proportional to the absolute gas flow velocity and the second power of the diameter of the particle, i.e., the smaller its diameter, the faster and shorter its path in being carried away by the gas flow. He gives numerical examples for various cases. From his formulas he can determine the value of relative or absolute velocity of the particle at any point

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034653

from its place of introduction into the gas flow. He considers the cases where the water in liquid stream form is introduced into the gas flow at a right angle. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May64.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LITVINOV, A.T.

Hydraulic resistance and efficiency of the action of a turbulent
washer. Khim. prom. 40 no.8:624-629 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LITVINOV, A.T.

Increasing the efficiency of dust collecting with highly dispersed
aerosols in the fine purification of gases by the scrubbing method.
Stal' 25 no.7:667-669 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NRI L 116/1-66 EST(1)/EFF(n)-2/T/ETC(m) IJP(c) WW/GG
~~AP 3023657~~ SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/010/2237/2242

AUTHOR: Litvinov, A. T. 21, 44, 55

ORG: none

TITLE: Inertial settling of particles on liquid droplets

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1965, 2237-2242

TOPIC TAGS: flow separation, Reynolds number, particle motion, intermolecular force, adhesive bonding

ABSTRACT: A theory on the trapping of solid particles (in a stream of gas) by liquid droplets is given. The theory takes into account the specific wettability of solid particles. Two regions of the Reynolds number are considered separately for the inertial settling of solid particles from gas phase onto liquid droplet: $Re < 1$ and $1 < Re \leq 300$. The degree of trapping of solid particles by the liquid droplets η is calculated from the equation $\eta = l_i/l_d + 0.59 D_{sp}$ where l_i is the distance of inertial flow of solid particles in the gas phase and D_{sp} is the diameter of the liquid droplet's cross section. Differential equations are derived for various limits of Re for hydrophic particles. These equations can be utilized in defining the optimal diameter ratio (diameter of solid particles to diameter of liquid droplet) which assures maxi-

UDC: 541.182.2/.3

Card 1/2

L 11641-66

ACC NR: AP5025657

min inertial settling. Good agreement was found between the theory and experimental data in the literature. It was found that for solid particle diameters $d > 0.5\mu$, there is little inertial settling up to 150 m/sec relative linear velocity of gaseous phase. For $d > 0.5\mu$ the optimal d to D_{sp} ratio is 1:3 and for $d > 5\mu$ the optimal d to D_{sp} ratio is 1:20 and 1:200. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/

SUBH DATE: 23Apr64/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 020

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036695

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/005/0569/0574

AUTHOR: Litvinov, A. T.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Gas Purification in Industry and Sanitation,
Moscow (Institut po promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov)

TITLE: On the motion of particles in the viscous medium of a jet flow

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 569-574

TOPIC TAGS: jet flow, jet stream, viscous flow

ABSTRACT: The motion of a particle is studied subsequent to its injection into a stream of constant velocity in a regime of Reynolds numbers equal to or less than 300. The mathematical model assumes a spherical particle in a stream described by the diffusion method for the vorticity transfer. The general solution for the resulting non-linear system of equations is obtained in integral form. It is shown that sufficiently accurate approximations can be found in analytical form. Several examples are discussed and their relative velocity given for a range of particle sizes between 10 and 500 microns. The effect of inertial terms on the various ranges of computation is also discussed and a method is outlined for more accurate determinations of the particle velocity relative to the stream. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13,20/

SUBM DATE: 05Apr66/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 007

UDC: 532.58

Card 1/1

GERASIMENKO, P.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LITVINOV, A.V.

Comparative effectiveness of growing oak by various methods.
Agrobiologiya no.3:419-422 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, Kiyev.
(UKRAINE--OAK)

LITVINOV, A.Ya.

Origin and distribution of underground holes in loesslike
clayey soils in the area near Krasnoyarsk. Osn., fund. i
mekh.grun. no.3:29-30 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Krasnoyarsk region--Karst)

LITVINOV, A.Ya.

Settling caused by the thawing of ice-bearing loams in the Yana-
Indigirka maritime lowland, Mat. k osn. uch. o merz. zon. zem. kory
no.5:56-72 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Yana Valley--Frozen ground)

(Indigirka Valley--Frozen ground)

LITVINOV, A.Ya.

Stability of cryogenic structures during the thawing of frozen
siltstone in the Chita region. Trudy Inst. morsk. AN SSSR 16:
72-77 '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Chita region--Frozen ground)

LITVINOV, A.Ya.

Traces of ancient cryogenic processes and phenomena in the
vicinity of Krasnoyarsk. Trudy Inst.merzl.AN SSSR. '62.
(Krasnoyarsk region--Cryopedology) (MIRA 16:2)

GABRIYELOV, L.V.; SHEVTSOV, A.A.; LITVINOV, A.Ya.; KHIRNYKH, L.A.

Automation of group measuring installations. Neftianik 7 no.4:11-13
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha avtomatiki neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Abinneft' (for Gabriyelov).
 2. Glavnyy inzh. neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Abinneft' (for Shevtsov).
 3. Starshiy inzh. promyslovoy gruppy tsekha avtomatiki neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Abinneft' (for Litvinov).
 4. Starshiy inzh. gruppy telemekhanizatsii tsekha avtomatiki neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Abinneft' (for Khirnykh).
- (Kuban--Petroleum--Measurement)
(Automatic control)

SHEVELEVA, N.S.; LITVINOV, A.Ye.

Geocryological research in the Krasnoyarsk area. Vest. AN SSSR
29 no.6:118-119 Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Krasnoyarsk--Karst) (Soil mechanics)

LITVINOV, B.

177E100

USSR/Radio - Receivers

Dec 50

"Revising First Audio Amplifier in the 'Rodina' Receiver," B. Litvinov, Krasnoye, Vinnitsa Oblast, Ukrainian SSR

"Radio" No 12, p 51

Describes phase-shifting circuit equivalent to interstage transformer which is used in "Rodina" receiver to make voltages applied to push-pull output state opposite in phase.

177E100

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; BAGROV, M.A.; BULANOV, A.I.; KAMENSKAYA, M.V.;
KUZ'MIN, B.S.; LITVINOV, B.A.; SINYAGINA, M.I.; TIMOFEEV, A.A.; ERTIN, I.I.;
SINYAGINA, V.I.

[Instructions for class I, II, III and IV leveling] Instruktsiia po
nivelirovaniu I, II, III i IV klassov. Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoi
lit-ry, 1955. 106 p. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i kartografii.
(Leveling)

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; YELISEYEV, S.V.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KUZ'MIN, B.S.; LARIN, D.A.; LITVINOV, B.A.; MOLODETSKIY, M.S.; POVALYAYEV, P.I.; RYTOV, A.V.; TIMOFEEV, A.A.; TOMILIN, A.P.; SHISHKIN, V.M. KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskii redakter.

[Triangulation on the 1,2,3 and 4 order] Instruktsiia po triangulatsii 1,2,3 i 4 klassev. Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoi lit-ry, 1956. 307 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodesii i kartografi. (Triangulation)

LITVINOV, B.A.

ROMANOV, L.A.; ~~LITVINOV, B.A.~~, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots. red.; SHAMAROVA, T.A.,
red.; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Optical altimeter with rectilinear altitude graduation lines]
Opticheskii.vysotemer s priamolineinymi vysotnymi shtrikhami.
Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1957. 47 p. (Leningrad. Tsentral'nyi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geodezii, aerostaneni i
kartografii. Trudy, no.120) (MIRA 11:4)
(Altimeter)

L 02016-67

ACC NR: AM6004838

Monograph

UR/

51
B41

Fedorov, Stephan Mikhaylovich; Litvinov, Anatoliy Pavlovich

Automatic control systems with digital computers; theory and design (Avtomati-
cheskiye sistemy s tsifrovymi upravlyayushchimi mashinami; teoriya i proyektirovaniye) Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 65. 0222 p. illus., biblio.
10,550 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, digital system, linear approximation, non-linear automatic control system

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book gives the principles of the theory of digital systems of automatic control with linear approximation and with calculation of the influence of the effect, their equation and transmission functions and methods of estimation and means of experimental study. This book is recommended for a wide group of specialists in automatic control.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Forward --3
Ch. I. Equivalent structural representation of digital automatic systems --7
Ch. II. Mathematic apparatus for analyzing digital automatic systems --18
Ch. III. Effects of quantization by time on the dynamics of digital automatic systems --61

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-5

L 02016-67

ACC NR: AM6004838

- Ch. IV. Synthesis of digital automatic systems by the method of logarithmic frequency characteristics --116
- Ch. V. Effect of quantization by level on the dynamics of digital automatic systems --159
- Ch. VI. Means of the correction of dynamic characteristics of digital automatic systems --175
- Ch. VII. Methods of experimental analysis of digital automatic systems --215
- Bibliography --221

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 17Jun65 / ORIG REF: 049 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

LITVINOV, A.A., inzh.; MAKARENKO, L.P., inzh.; NEZHURKO, I.Ya., inzh.;
POVERSKIY, A.S., inzh.

Defining more accurately the ratio of overloading from the
weight of equipment. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.10:23 0 '64,

1. Donetskij PromstroyNIIproyekt.

(MIRA 17:12)

LITVINOVA, V.B.; LITVINOV, A.B.; DEMCHENKOV, P.A.; NEPENIN, Yu.M.

Production of a high-grade refined pulp by the sulfite-sulfate
process. Bum. prom. 33 no.12:4-8 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Woodpulp)

LITVINOV, H. D.

LITVINOV, A. D.

Some problems of training ship mechanics. Mor.flot 17 no.10:20-22
0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachl'nik sudokmekhanicheskoy spetsial'nosti Rizhskogo morekhodnogo
uchilishcha.

(Mechanical engineering--Study and teaching)

LITVINOV, A.D.

Mechanization of freight handling. WTO no.7:35 Jy '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Chlen nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.
(Railroads--Freight)

KOROTKOV, V.N., inzh.; LITVINOV, A.D., inzh.

Prospects for the over-all mechanization of loading and unloading operations. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.6:8-13 Jo '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)
(Loading and unloading)

LITVINOV, A.D.

The 4021 small fork lift truck. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-
issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. no.7:76-77 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Fork lift trucks)

LITVINOV, A. D.

The VAZ-50-125 charging unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-
issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. no.10:67-68 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Electric batteries)

LITVINOV, A.D.

Equipment for cleaning gondola cars. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.

Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.5864-66"63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Railroads—Freight cars—Cleaning)

BEZUGLYY, S.F.; LITVINOV, A.F.

Preparing a 50 % combined DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane emulsion-
paste. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:92-96 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(DDT (Insecticide)) (Benzene hexachloride)

I 1119-65 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(d)/EWP(a)/EWP(v)/EWP(l) 24

ACCESSION NR: AP009041

S/0302/65/000/001/0060/0061
621.311.172 21

AUTHOR: Grudin, M. G., Litvinov, A. M.

TITLE: Automatic finder of faults in the distributor of a centralized monitoring system

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: ¹⁴fault finder, automatic fault finder, monitoring system

ABSTRACT: The development of an automatic device for quick fault finding in a relay-type local distributor is briefly reported; the distributor serves for successively connecting a number of sensors to the machine. The fault finder generates a cycle of pulses which are intended to operate the distributor in a definite sequence. A central distributor, whose operation is synchronous and cophasal with the one being tested, records and indicates the fault. A. I. Koval', V. A. Filipenko, and V. G. Shostak took part in building the device. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009041

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Goskomiteta po priborostroyeniyu Gosplana
SSSR (Institute of Automation, State Committee on Measuring Instruments,
Gosplan SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

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NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

LITVINOV, A. M.

Engr., Moscow Energetics Inst. in Molotov, -c1948-c-49-.

"Inversion Method for Measuring High DC Voltages,"

Elektrichvestvo, No. 10, 1948;

"Series Cascade of Tubes in Inverse Operation for High
Voltage Measurements," ibid., No. 4. 1949.

ARKHIPOV, G.N., inzhener; GUREVICH, N.A., inzhener; LAZORIN, S.N., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; LITVINOV, A.M., inzhener.

Preventing tarry deposits on coke-oven doors and doorframes. Koks i
khim. no.2:31-35 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke ovens)

S/637/61/000/000/007/008
D201/D301

AUTHOR: Litvinov. A.M., Senior Design-Engineer

TITLE: Pulse operated temperature controllers

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. Novosibirsk, 1959. Trudy. Novosibirsk, 1961, 315 - 322

TEXT: After a short survey of problems associated with pulse operated instruments, the author describes the following practical circuits of pulse operated temperature controllers: 1) A controller using a relay and a thermal relay, consisting of a pulse generator, measuring circuit and an output relay. The pulse generator is a self-releasing bimetal thermal relay with a magnetic accelerator. The differential measuring circuit consists of the resistance of the temperature pick-up and of that of the relay winding and of another section with a reference resistor in conjunction with a group of resistors required for the necessary dead zone and the second winding of the previously mentioned relay identical but in

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Pulse operated temperature controllers

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opposition to the first. Using a mass-produced relay type ПН-4 (RP-4) it was possible to reduce the dead zone down to 0.1 - 0.2°C. Further decrease produced oscillations. 2) A controller using a relay and a thyatron, similar in operation to the previous one but suitable for larger d.c. voltages. The pulse generator here is a normal RC relaxation cold cathode thyatron oscillator. The stable firing potential is used to feed the measuring circuit with pulses of constant amplitude. The relaxation oscillator is stabilized against supply voltage fluctuations. 3) Discrete reducing controller. Differs from the previous ones in that in the measuring circuit the two-position relay is replaced by three-position pulses, counted by a relay counter using a two-winding relay. It is concluded that one of the main advantages of the circuits described is that it is possible to construct a controller having a good sensitivity without the need for amplification. Quite promising seems to be the possibility of using such controllers in conjunction with pulse-operated motor control, e.g. in astatic regulators. The polarized relays may be successfully replaced by magnetic or semiconductor devices and the design principles could be applied for

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control and measurement of other electrical parameters. The following design engineers of the "Teplokontrol'" plant participated in the present work: L.R. Mirovich, I.I. Vinshteyn, A.N. Kravchuk. There are 6 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Teplokontrol'", L'vov ("Teplokontrol'" Plant, L'vov)

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ARKHIPOV, G.N.; LITVINOV, A.M.; SIMMONSON, A.P.

Arrangement for utilizing waste heat of coke-oven standpipes. Koks
i khim. no.7:18-19 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Waste heat) (Coke ovens)